Asked Captain McCalla if he was aware of the Navy Department general regulation which subjected an officer to trial by court-martial with the maximum penalty of death if found guilty of failing to attack an enemy's ship, and if in view of that regulation Schley had done all that he shou! have done to destroy the Colon at that time. Mr. Rayner, who had evidently been waiting for a favorable opportunity to introduce the special orders in this respect, here found an excellent occasion to present them. He said it was unfair to ask such a question without mentioning the qualifying orders.

Schley's Report intercepted.

The attendance yesterday was quite large and much interest was manifest in the evidence adduced. During the intermission there was a verbal passage at arms between Mr. Rayner and Captain Parker on one side and Captain Lemiy on the other over the publication in the "New York Heraid" of the despatch

the other over the publication in the "New York Herald" of the despatch which Schley propared to send to the Navy Department reporting the buttle of Santiago, and was intercepted by Sampson's flag lieutenant, who sent Sampson's famous message, beginning "The fleet under my command."

The question of responsibility for its publication at this time was raised. During the somewhat heated colloquy Captain Lemly accused Captain Parker of always being suspicious, to which that gentleman replied that he might be suspicious, but that he was always a gentleman, which was more than he could say of the judge ever, after a time without any personal

sittes being retained. The first witness was Capt, William C. Wise, recalled only to certify to the cor-rectness of the report of his testimony Thursday. While on the stand Captain Court: "Did you direct Captain Sigsbee to give Commodore Schley the information contained in the despatch from the Navy Department concerning the whereabout of

Captain Wise answered: "I did not."
Lieut Spencer S. Wood, who teatified Thursday, was recalled for cross-examination. We commanded the torpedo bear Dupont in 'he Spanish war. To Mr. Rayner he sais that on the night of May 12 and the night of May 23 the Dupont was assigned to picket duty off Clenfucg.s, where the Fiving Squadron then was. His orders were to remain midway between the Castine and the fleet, probably about two miles off shore. Lieutemant Wood said he thought he was given directions to show two red lights to warn the squadron if the enemy's torpedo beats came out of the harbor, but he did not know whether the fact of these instructions was communicated to the fleet.

The testimony of Lieutenant Wood was favorable to Admiral Schley, in that it showed that a picket boat had been stationed at night inside the line of the Flying Squadron off Cienfuegos.

Mr. Rayner called the attention of Lieutenant Wood to the testimony of Commander Harber, in which he stated that so far as he could recall there was no picket line stationed, or cruising between the fleet and the harbor at Clenfuegos on the 22d of May, and Lieutenant Wood was asked whether that statement by Commander Harber was correct.

"It certainly was wrong," Lieutenant Wood replied. "I was inside the picket line." Captain Wise answered: "I did not."

Refuting Harber's Testimony.

Mr. Rayner read further questions and answers of Commander Harber on this point as follows: Q.-Were there any picket vessels sta-ioned within or cruising within the col-

A .- None that I can recall. Q.-You stand on that answer?

A .- Year certainly. Q .- Then there was no picket line cruis-A.-No. sir.

"Now," said Mr. Rayner to the witness, "he was wrong in that?"

Lieutenant Wood-I am not surprised that Captain Harber made that statement, The torpedo boats were forgotten a good The torpedo boats were forgotten a good-many times. Haughterl. Even the commander-in-chief in his report to the Navy Department made no mention of them, and there is a letter of roine in the department calling attention to that fact.

Mr. Rayner-The question that I am at now, then, is that Captain Harber has definitely stated that there was no picket boat inside the line at Cherfuegos. You say that there was, and that the Dupont was one of those boats.

Lieutenant Wood—I was inside of the line—inside of the Castine.

line-lineide of the Castine.

Mr. Rayner-What we are trying to get at is this-that Commodore Harber said there were no picket boats inside the line at Cienfuegos. Now, you say that there were, and that you were inside one of

ecollect any.

Mr. Rayner—We are not trying to im-peach the veracity of Commander Harber, out we are impeaching his recollection.

Mr. Hanna here interrupted to say that Mr. Hanna here interrupted to say that counsel stated very positively that Commander Harber said that there were no nicket boats at Clenfuegos. "Now, I wish to bring out the fact that Commander Harber was not wrong in his testimony," said Mr. Hanna. "I object to that method of questioning the witness. He has asked if Commander Harber was not wrong, and I object to that, as he has not said that the scouts were not there. He has only said that he could not recollect It. I am afraid we shall have to object to such questions in the future."

To Mr. Rayner Lieutenant Wood said that he went in every night, while at

To Mr. Rayner Lieutenant Wood said that he went in every nigh! while at Cienfueges in the Dupont, and reported every morning to the flagable, but he did not remember what he reported on particular days. His impression was that on the morning of May 23 he reported that he had seen lights near the lighthouse.

Mr. Hanna objected to what he termed the effort of Mr. Rayner to make it appear that Commander Harber had said definitely that there were no picket boats at Cienfuegos. Commander Harber, asserted Mr. Hanna, said he did not recollect any. lect any. "What is all this about?" asked Mr.

No Specific Instructions. To Mr. Hanna Lieutenant Wood said h did not remember specific orders to him while on picket duty to cover such a con-

tingency as the sudden appearance of the enemy, but he had been given general instructions on that subject at Key West do if he saw the enemy's torpedo bonts Mr. Hanna-What steps were taken by

you or any other vessel to discover whether the Spanish vessels were in the harbor of Clenfuegos?

Lieutenant Wood—None that I know of Q.—Was any attempt made to destroy batteries?

A.—None that I beauty

Q.—Was any attempt made to destroy batteries?

A.—None that I knew of.

At the conclusion of Lieutenant Wood's examination he was asked the following question by the court:

"Could you see the Texas from the Dupont during the night of May 22 and 237.

Lieutenant Wood—No, sir.

This had a bearing on Commander Harber's testimony that from the Texas he could not see any picket boats inside the line of the squadron.

In the interim following the conclusion of Lieutenant Wood's testimony and the arrival of the next witness, Mr. Hanna made announcement to the Court concerning the issue raised by Admiral Schley's counsel on Wednesday that there were important differences in the text of the Gespatch from Admiral Schley to the

#### Difficult Digestion That is dyspepsia.

Its sufferers eat not because they want to.

-but simply because they must. They know they are irritable and fretful

but they cannot be otherwise. They complain of a bad taste in the nouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stom-

ach, an uneasy feeling of puffy fulners, beadsche, heartburn and what not. The effectual remedy, proved by perma-nent cures of thousands of severe cases, is Hood's Sarsaparilla

Captain Lemly's Contention. Captain Lemly explained that he did not want the witness to state the con-tents of the despatch "at this time," but only to bring out the circumstances under which the despatches were given to him. Captain Lemly insisted that the Court inoke the rule that there could be objections put in the way of the investigation. "While this is our investigation, the pecifications in the precept are yours,"

vestigation; but you framed the specifications, and we are here acting under them and controlled by them."

The Court withdrew for consultation and on reassembling Admirai Dewey announced:

and on reassembling Admiral Dewey announced:

"The Court sustains the objection to the enquiry so far as it relates to the conversation which took place on board the New York, but this ruling does not apply to any verhal order which the commander-in-chief directed the witness to convey to Commodore Schley."

Lieutenant Hood said he had been given the same instructions that were in the memorandum which the witness identified when produced by the judge advocate. This brought an objection to the witness stating what was in written instructions when the instructions themselves were before the Court. Captain Lemiy protested that he had merely asked the witness to identify them. "The whole course of procedure on the other side is obstruction," he exclaimed, with apparent indignation.

"Oh, don't say that," remarked Mr. Rayner, "we don't mean to be obstructive."
"It is obstructive," said Captain Lemly,

Hayner, "we don't mean to be observed ive."

"It is obstructive," said Captain Lemly, "and I would rather have the Court's opinion on that point."

Mr. Rayner then produced the originals of the despatch telling Schley to go to Santiago and the memorandum saying that he was to proceed with despatch, and called attention to the receiving stamp on the back of each, reading. "Received lingship Brooklyn, May 23, 1898-8-15 a.m."

Lieutenant Hood identified the despatch and the accompanying memorandum and the accompanying memorandum which had been landed to him on the New York, he said, and delivered to Commodore Schiey on the 23d of May, and they were read to the Court by Captain

Lennly.

He was asked, "What other despatches did you carry?" and answered, "I had two envelopes, one of which contained this so-called memorandum and the other contained duplicates of the despatches which Admiras Sanjeson told me had been sent by the Marbiehead. He did not tell ask their conteats."

sent by the Marbiehead. He did not ten
me their contents."
Q.—Were you instructed to keep a lookout for the Vesuvius?
A.—I was; and I was to turn the
despatches over to her in case I met her,
as she had greater speed than the Hawk,
and as it was important to have the
despatches delivered as soon as possible.
Q.—Did you pass the collier Merrimac?

X.—Yes:

Q.—Did you pass the control of the c Admiral Schley's Objection.

News Brought by the Adula.

Captain Lemly then read a communica

tion from Commodore Schley to Admiral Sampson, dated "Off Clenfuegos, May 21,

1898," saying that the steamer Adula, which had left Sant'ago May 15, reported

that on that night she saw the lights of

even vessels seventy miles to the south-

Thursday, May 19, at Kingston, cable re-

when I left on the list they were still at Santiago.

Q.—You communicated that verbailty?

A.—Yes. Commodors Schley told me that he thought the Spanish squadron was at Clenfuegos. He said that he had received a newspaper from the Adula a few days previously, from which he gathered that they must have sailed from Santiago in time to reach Clenfuegos before the arrival of the forces under his command. Before that I asked him if he had seen any lights on the beach. He said he had, I saked him if he had seen three lights at night and he said he had, I said: "Those are the Cubans trying to communicate." I offered to go and see about it. Q.-State what that conversation was.

A.-Commodore Schley read the de spatches, and then turning to me he said "Admiral Sampson wishes me to go to Sentiago. I cannot do it." I told Admiral Schley that the admiral instructed me to rived. 'I nen Commodore Schley said: "I am not at all satisfied that the Span-lards are not here [Cienfuegos]. Besides, th. C. Before you made that suggestion Commodore Schley given you any in-tions on the subject? my ships all want coal. The Massachusetts wants so many hundred tons, the Texas so many hundred tons, and also the Brooklyn, so that we cannot go anywhere. I told Commodore Schley that I had parsed a collier conveyed by a gunboint at only a little before daylight that morning; that it was probable she had three or four, thousand tons and that she would come in within two or three hours. He again expressed his belief that the Spanish fleet was in the harbor of Clenfringos.

A.-No. Q.-What did you do after that interview? Communicated With the Cubans.

Captain McCalla Called.

McCalla, now commanding the flagship

Spain, was in command of the cruiser Marblehead. He has been regarded all

the Flying Squadron off the Florida coast on May 19, 1838, while the squadron

was on its way to Clenfuegos, and direct-ing the Eagle to report to Commodore

Schley certain information which the

witness had gathered regarding the situa-tion on the south coast of Cuba. The

Eagle, however, was intercepted by the vixen, which reported to the flagship.
"Was any attempt made to obtain any

dential matter?
A. I impressed upon him the necessity

clong as one of the most interesting wit-

The next witness was Capt. Bowman H.

A .- I told Commodore Schley that I captain of the Eagle knew exactly the spot where the lights had appeared. We arrived there about noon, and we found

He again expressed his belief that the Spanish fleet was in the harbor of Clenfungers. He said that he had heard some firing when he was about forty miles off that port, which firing he took to be a welcome to the Spanish squadron. I then said to Commodore Schley that the Information which Admiral Sampson had be considered as definite, and that he had no doubt but that the Spanish squadron was at Santiago. Commodore Schley then said to me that Admiral Sampson did not understand; that he was not on the spot and could not judge. I also informed Commodore Schley that I had verbal orders from the commander-in-chief, which did not appear in my written orders. I was to remain with the Hawk at Clenfunges after all the ships had left for a day or two, as long as my coal lasted. That was the substance of the conversation. Commodore Schley made some further remarks on the subject of coal.

Q.—Describe the commodore's manner?
A.—The commodore was ha his chair all the time, but he seemed very much perplexed as to what to do. He seemed very much in doubt.

Q.—Do you recollect whether anything was said about communicating with the lagle was faster than the Marblehead.

A.—Because the lights had appeared. We arrived there about noon, and we found cubes drawn up on the beach. We at case landed ammunition, dynamile, and tiles, and gave them clothing and food. I found that Cervera was not at Cientegos.

Q.—Did you have any difficulty in communicating with them because they had a perfect harbor, with a low bluff about lifteen feet high.

Q.—How did you communicate with them?

A.—Who went on shore?

A.—He was from the Eagle.

Q.—Having obtained the captain of the Eagle to rejoin the Brooklyn and make a full represent as to what to do.

A.—Signaled the captain of the Eagle to rejoin the Brooklyn and make a full representation. Commodore scale the captain of the Eagle to report and to report that Cervera's squadron was not at Cientucon.

Q.—Do you recollect whether anything was said about communicating with the insurgents?

A.—There was something said by me.
Q.—State whether or not during the time you were off Clenfueros with the Hawk any effort was made to communicate with the thisurgents in "huba.

A.—There was not.
Q.—How long did you remain there?
A.—From about 7.a. m. till about 1 p. m.
Q.—Where did you go then?
A.—I was sent by Commodore Schley with a despatch to the commander-inchief.
Lieutenant Hood was questioned as to knowledge possessed at that time as to the whereabouts of the Spanish squadron, and said that at Clenfuegos the American ships had "some little bulletin" saying that the Spanish squadron had 1sft Santiago on May 20.

News Brought by the Adula. Q-Did you consider that information Q.—Did you consider that information of importance?
A.—i considered it of great importance.
Q.—Then what did you do?
A.—I followed in the Marbiehead, reaching the Brooklyn between 3 and 4 o clock.
Q.—Did you go on board the Brooklyn.
A.—I steamed under the quarter of the Brooklyn and had some conversation with Commodore Schley. I asked him if he would like me to go on board. He said he would, and I went on board.
Q.—What occurred during that interview?

A.-After going on board I, of course, onfirmed the fact that Admiral Cervera's A.-After going on board I, of course, confirmed the fact that Admiral Cervera's fleet was not at Cienfuegos, and I saw then, for the first time, a set of Instructions to Commodore Scaley. During the conversation he asked me to read the instructions, and after I read them he asked me what I thought he had better do, Previously to that he had said that he could not go to Santiago; that his ships could not be coaled at sea; and also that ihe returned to Key West he would be court-martialed. It was after this that he hunded me the orders, and after reading them I said: "Commodore, I think I would go to Santiago, even if I did not atay there." While I was there the flag lieutenant of the Brooklyn came in with two separate signals; one was as to the quantity of coal on each of the ships, and the other was a report that the Merrimac had 1900 tons of coal.

Q.—Repeat what you said to Commodore.

had 2000 tons of conl.

Q.—Repent what you said to Commodore Schley as to going to Santiago.

A.—I said: "Commodore, I think you must go to Santiago. even if you do not stay there." Shortly afterward Commodore Schley said: "This is a matter which I will have to decide myself, and you may return to your ship."

Q.—Did Commodore Schley say anything to indicate whether it was his intention to go that day or the next day?

A.—Nothing.

Mr. Harna—At what hour did you leave Centreegs on the 21d of May?

in this communication "Friday, May 25, the fiset was reported to have left Santiago."
"Now on Saturday, May 21, when about forty miles southwest of this port I haard, from the bridge of this vessel, fixing of guns, toward Clentucgos, which I interpreted as a welcome to the Spanish fleet, and the news this morning by the Adula convinces me that the fleet is here, Latest war bulletin from Jamadea, received this morning, asserts that the fleet had left Santiago. I think I have them here almost to a certainty."
Captain Lemly also read a despatch from Commodore Schley to Admiral Sampson saying that he was by no means satisfied that the Spanish fleet was not in Clentucgos Harbor and that he would therefore remain off that place.

Mr. Hanna, with the assent of Admiral Schley's counsel, introduced a memorandum which the receiving stung showed had been received on the Brooklyn at \$15 a. m. May 31, 1956, directing Commodore Schley to stop work on the new fortifications at Clentucgos reported by Captain McCalla, Later in the day Captain work.

In taking the witness for cross-examithe fleet.

Q.-Wan the order to the Flying Squad-ron to proceed to Santingo with all despatch obeyed?

A.-The Flying Scuadron did not pro-ceed to Santiago with all despatch. Voyage to Santingo.

Then Captain McCalla repeated, it answer to questions, the story that had been told several times to the Court about the movement of the Flying Squadron to-ward Snatlago. He said he had heard been made by Commodore Schley to stop this work.

In taking the witness for cross-examination, Mr. Rayner first read the memorandum from Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley. defivered by the witness as board the Brooklys on the menning of May 23, in which Admiral Sampson and the Brooklys on the menning of May 23, in which Admiral Sampson said, "It is thought that the enclosed instructions will reach you by 2 a. m., or May 23. This will enable you to leave before daylight." In answer to Mr. Rayner Lieutenaut Hood said that he had not arrived at Cheffusgos at 2 a. m. that morbing, and that Admiral Sampson had overestinated the speed of the vessel.

"Then he could not leave before daylight if he did not get the despatches until size in the despatches until size in the displacement of the Flying Squadron to the Marian Sandtago. He naid he had heard something at the time about the Merrimac and the Eagle delaying the squadron, but did not know what it was. He was all among other things that during the variage the Marblehead was not in need of coal.

Mr. Hanna-Were you at any time during the Squadron, apprehensive concerning the coal supply of your vessel?

Captain McCalla size he could have lieuded to the Flying Squadron to the said he had heard something at the time about the Merrimac and the Eagle delaying the squadron, but did not know what it was. He want and the Eagle delaying the squadron, but did not know what it was. He want and the Eagle delaying the squadron, but did not know what it was. He want and the Eagle delaying the squadron, but did not know what it was. He want and the Eagle delaying the squadron, but did not know what it was in and the Eagle delaying the squadron, but did not know what it was. He want and the Eagle delaying the squadron, but did not know what it was. He want and the Eagle delaying the squadron, but did not know what it was. He want and the Eagle delaying the squadron, but did not know what it was. He want and the Eagle delaying the squadron, but did not know what it was in the sai

Mr. Rayner sought to show by an abstract from a magazine article signed by Admiral Sampson that the steamer Adula had reperted the information which Commodore Schley said he obtained from her in regard to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet, but Mr. Hanna objected and the extract was not read.

Just at this point Mr. Stayton appeared as the representative of Admiral Sampson, but the incident of the Court's refusal to permit him to remain inside the bar was lost on the spectators.

Mr. Rayner objected to the question and Mr. Hanna insisted that it was admissible under naval regulations.

Mr. Rayner contended that the question should not be answered except with reference to the instructions of the Navy Department to Admiral Sampson not to subject his vessels unnecessarily to the fire of the Spanish fleet had been destroyed.

Mr. Hanna then put the question as suggested by Mr. Rayner, and Captain McCalla answered: "The whole force under Schley was not used."

Captain Lemly here read Admiral Dewey's letter to Admiral Sampson declining to permit him to become a party to the case and the Court adjourned until today.

Admiral Sampson's letter and Admiral Dewey's reply follow:

"The Burkehaven, nesses for the judge advocate. He gave his testimony in a low voice, and did not hesitate in answering questions. Captain McCalla told of falling in with

"Burkehaven Lake."
"Burkehaven Lake."
"Sunapee, N. H., Sept. 9, 1901.
"Sir: I respectfully request that
Messra. Stayton and Campbell be permitted to appear before the Court of
Enquiry to represent my interests.
Very respectfully.
"WILLIAM". SAMPSON."

"WILLIAM T. SAMPSON."

"September 2, 1971.

"Admiral: I am today in receipt, through Mr. W. H. Stayton, of your letter of the 9th inst., requesting that Messrs. Stayton and Campbell be permitted to appear before the Court of Enquiry as your counsel to represent your interests.

"In reply you are advised that the Court does not at this time regard you as a party to the case now before it, and therefore is unable to comply with your request. Very respectfully, "GEORGE DEWEY, "Admiral U. S. Navy, "President of the Court."

REV. BARRY SMITH DEAD.

"Was any attempt made to obtain any information from you (by Schley) about the state of affairs?"
"None," answered Captain McCalla. The witness was then examined at some length in regard to a code of signals which he had arranged with insurgents near Clenfus gos by which communication could be established between the shore and American ships.

He had communicated this code, he said, only to Captain Chadwick, chief of staff to Admiral Sampson, enjoining secrecy on him. He had not made a written report on the subject, and had not told anyone clee because he did not want to take any chances that might secure the betrayal of the Cubans with whom he had arranged the code.

Mr. Hanna-When you made communication of the secret code of aignals to the chief of staff, did you make it a confidential matter? Member of Georgetown Faculty Suc cumbs to a Lingering Illness. The Rev. Barry Smith, S. J., professo

A.—I impressed upon him the necessity of Secrecy.

Q.—When did you arrive at Clenfuegos the second time from Key West?

A.—About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 2kh of May.

Q.—When you arrived there, did you report to the commanding officer?

A.—I went on board the flagship Brooking and reported to Commodere Schley.

Q.—Did he give you any orders or instructions at that time?

A.—I handed him an envelope marked "confidential." and in the conversation which followed I told him that the Spanish vessels under Cefvera had been reported authoritatively as being at Sanitago; that they had been so reported at Key West on the 19th of May, and that Sanitago.

O.—You communicated that versalit?

specting the funeral arrangements had been received late last night from the Rev. Jerome Daugherty, President of the university, who went to Baltimore im-mediately the announcement of the death was received, it is expected that the ser-vices will be held at Woodstock, Md., where Father Smith once pursued his theological studies. A large number of members of the faculty will attend the funeral. members of the faculty will attend the funeral.

Father Smith and been connected with Georgetown University, although not continuously, for about eleven years. Ho was born in Baltimore about thirty-five years ago. His father was Barry Smith, a well-known book denier of that city. Many of his relatives live there now. He attended Holy Cross College, at Worcester, Mass., and later Woodstock College, at Worcester, Mass., and later Woodstock College, at Worcester Woodstock, Md. where he completed his theological studies.

Shortly afterward he entered the Jesult order and was assigned to the faculty of Georgetown College. Several years ago he spent a year of probation in St. Louis.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tableta cure a cold one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Total assets....

Reserve premium fund.

Reserve for unpald louies and claims.

Statement of dividends and expenses for six months ending June 30, 1991: Dividends

Current expenses. S. LEETE, President.

H. MASON, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1901.

(Seal.) FRANK H. MASON, Notary Public.
WOLF & COHEN, Agents, 226 F Street northwest.

us uncollected and in hands 

R. A. LITTLE, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th
day of September, 1991,
CUTTER J. DeLONG, Notary Public.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BOLDING A SPECIAL TERM OF EQUITY BUSINESS.—THOMAS W. BIN-STED. Complainable vs. ANGLO-AMERICAN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION. of New York, CHARLESS. WILBUR & EDWARD D. CANDEE, Receivers, SAMUEL MADDOX AND JOHN RIDOUT, Defendanta, Equity 22508.

WILLIAM A. MANN, Complainant, vs. ANGLO-AMERICAN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION, of New York, CHARLESS. WILBUR & EDWARD D. CANDEE, Receivers, SAMUEL MADDOX AND JOHN RIDOUT, Defendants, Equity No. 25507.

Equity No. 2388.

On motion of the complainants in the above esmelliated cases, by their solicitors, Leckie & Palton, it is this 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 201, ordered that the defendants, Anglo-American savings & Loan Association, of New York, Charles & Wilber and Edward D. Candee, receives, cause held aggregarance to be entered herein on or be-S. Wilber and Edward D. Candee, receivers, cause their appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this date, otherwise the said causes will be proceeded with as in case of default.

The object of these suits is to obtain an accounting from said Association, and redesm the lots described and set out in the bills of the complaint, which said lots are located in Small Woods subdivision in part of tract of land called "Whitehaven and St Phillips and Jacobs," in the District of Columbia. These orders shall be published once a week for three weeks previous to said rule day in the Washington Law Reporter and the Washington Times. gton Times. E. F. BINGHAM, Chief Justice.

of Lieutenant Hood was proceeded with. He stated in answer to questions by Mr. Rayner that the first effect he met on board the Brooklyn when he went to deliver the Couling and the count of the count of the count of the winters and the count of the went to deliver the conditions and the firm to calling under the conditions as the found of the count of the Santiago on the afternoon or the evening of the 28th of May and on the 7th. The weather conditions, he said, were unnagally, good. Commodore Schley, and the count of the cou

used by Admiral Sampson for nearly eight years when he was detailed here some time ago as Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department. At that time Admiral Sampson rented the premises from Captain Folger. The latter, with his family, it is understood, have left the city. Captain Folger is at present stationed at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, where he is serving as lighthouse inspector.

A scaman who has acted as Admiral Sampson's orderly at the Boston Navy Yard arrived in this city at an early hour yesterday morning. He went at once to the agents, and, securing the key to the house, entered and took possession of the

When seen at the house last night the orderly, who refused to give his name, stated that he left Boston Thursday night with instructions from Mrs. Sampson to take charge of the furniture exson to take charge of the furniture expected to arrive this morning from Boston, whence it was shipped before he left. He said that Mrs. Sampeon told him that she no idea yet as to when the and the admiral would come to the National Capital, but wished to have the house ready for occupancy as soon as possible.

The orderly will receive the furniture this morning and with the assistance of employees of the American Security and Trust Company, whose wagons will move the household effects from the station, will make the house ready for occupancy. The orderly expects to remain in the house until Thursday, hoping by that time to have everything in order, when he will return to the Boston Navy Yard. The families of Admiral Sampson and Captain Folger are said to be intimate, and Mrs. Folger has left a number of articles in the house for the convenience of Mrs. Sampson. Nearly all of Captain Folger's household effects have been moved, with the exception of several huge bundles, which are already labeled and will probably be expressed away to-day.

When asked regarding Admiral Samp-

day.

When asked regarding Admiral Sampson's health, the orderly stated that he did not believe that the admiral was in the best physical condition. In his opinion, Admiral Sampson had not been in good health since the Spanish-American war, and the orderly claims to have had frequent opportunities to observe his superior.

requent opportunities to observe his superior.

The house in which the naval officer will make his home is one of the prettiest structures in that location. It is of unique design, and the entire front on New Hampshire Avenue is covered with ivy. It stands directly on the northeast corner of New Hampshire Avenue and Corcoran Street, opposite the home of Representative Delizell of Pennsylvania. The large and roomy building has, from all appearances, been recently renovated in the interior. It is three stories high, and extends for considerable distance back on Corcorar. Street, where a special entrance, screened by a fence, give access for the domestics of the household.

PROPOSAL FOR STEAM BOILERS OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS D. C., Washington, September 21, 1901.—Scaled proposals will be received at this office until 12 NOON, OCTOBER 5, 1901, for furnishing and erecting, complete and ready for use, two (2) seventy (70) horse power steam boilers, of the water tube type. Specifications, blank forms of proposal, and all necessary information may be obtained at this office. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, JOHN W. ROSS, LANSING H. BEACH, Commissioners D. C.

FOREIGN MAILS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., POSTOFFICE NOTICE. Should be rend daily, as changes may occur at FOREIGN MAILS are forwarded to the ports of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted or versiand transit. For the week ending September 18, 1901, the last connecting closes will be made from the main office as follows:

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the Board of Directory of the American Security and Trust Company, held SEPTEMBER 27, 1901, the following minutes and resolutions were unanimously adopt minutes.

Mails for South and Central America,

Mails for NEWFOUNDLAND, by rail to North Sails for America of the Sydney, and thence via steamer, close here daily except Sundays, at 12:90 m., and on Sundays only at 11:30 a. m. (d) (h). Wall, for MiQUELON, by rail to Boston and thence via steamer, close here raily at 3:15 p. m.

New York, close here daily at 1975 a. in and 10:00 p. m.

Mails for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ, and GUATEMALA, by rail, to New Orleans and thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:25 p. m., the connecting close for which being Tuesdays.

Mails for COSTA RICA, by rail to New Orleans and thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:00 p. m., the connecting closes for which being

Trans-Pacific Mails,

Trans-Pacific Malls.

Mails for AUSTRALIA (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe), NEW ZEALAND, FIJI, SAMOA, AND HAWAII, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:29 p. m. after September 15, ant up to September 28, inclusive, for despatch per a. a. Sierra. (o)

Malls for CHINA.\* JAPAN, HAWAII, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.\*\* via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:20 p. m. up to September 29, inclusive, for despatch per s. z. Peru, (o)

Malls for CHINA.\* AND JAPAN, via Vanceuver, slose here daily at 6:20 p. m. up to October I, inclusive, for despatch per s. z. Peru, (o)

Malls for CHINA.\* AND JAPAN, via Vanceuver, slose here daily at 6:20 p. m. up to October I, inclusive, for despatch per s. z. Empress of India, (Registered mail must be directed "Via Vancouver.) onver.) (0) Mails for HAWAII, via San Francisco, close

Mails for HAWAII, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October I. inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Alameda, (o) Mails for TAILITI AND MARQUESAS ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October 12, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Australia. (a) Mails for AUSTRALIA (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco), and FIJI ISLANDS, via Yancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after September 2s and up to October 12, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Australia. (o)

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J. WILLIAM LEE, Cudertaker and Livery. \$22 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. G.

DIED. MARTIN-On September 27, 1901, JOHN E. MARTIN, aged sixty seven years.
Funeral service at his late residence, 304 Eleventh Street southwest, Sunday at 5 p. m. Interment at Seaford, Del.

# HARPERS

# The King's Messenger.

SUZANNE ANTROBUS.

The DETROIT JOURNAL calls it
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"The tale is one to read and enjoy."
The NEW YORK WORLD says:
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# MEDICAL AND DENTAL DEPARTMENTS

-- National University

The eighteenth annual course of lectures wild begin Tuesday, October I, 1991, at 8 o clock p. m. Entrance examinations will begin Tuesday, September 24, instant, at 8 o clock p. m. For information and catalogue apply to H. H. BARKER, M. D., Dean, 1115 H Street northwest.

## LAW DEPARTMEN National University.

Practical two-year course leading to degree of LL. B. Post-graduate course of one additional year leading to degree of LL. M. 34th answard opening of ail classes October 1, 1901, at 6:30 o'clock p. m. Evening sessions ex-For Catalogue apply to EUGZNE D. CARUSI,

### THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA,

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Schools of the Pacred Sciences, Philosophy, Physical Sciences, Social Sciences, Biological ciences, Law, Technological Sciences, including Mechanical, Electrical, and Civil Engineering.

Open Tuesday, October 1, 1901. Address THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Art Students' League Opens October 1, 308 Seventeenth St. n. w. Instructors Mr. Res.N. Brooke, Mr. Eiward L. Morse, Miss M. Mueden, Miss L. T. Hull, Miss muns Humpbergs.
Classes in drawing and painting from life, antique and still life; decorative and industrial lesign. Saturday and evening classes. Circulars mailed.

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pany, held SEPTEMBER 27, 1901, the following minutes and resolutions were unanimously adopted: This Board has learned with sincere regret of the sudden death of William S. Thompson, a charter member of the Company, a director from its organization, and for many years a valued member of the Executive Committee. With fine business traits Mr. Thompson combined a most gental manner and a warm-hearted, sunny disposition, rendering him a valued friend and efficient officer. His death is a personal loss to each member of this Board, and a sad loss to our institution, whose interests he had so much at heart, and his associates on the Board will greatly miss him from their councils in the days to come. Resolved, That these minutes be spread upon the records of the Company and that the same be published in the public press; also, Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this losard be extended to the widow and family of the our deceased friend. HENRY F. BLOUNT, Vice President; JAMES F. HOOD, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTors of the Children's Hospital, on the 20th instant, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That we, the directors of the Children's Hospital, depice, prodouelly, the sudden
death of our friend and associate, William S.
Thompson, treasurer of this beard, and that we
bear ample testimony to the invariable fidelity
with which he performed the duties of the position during the past sixteen years.
Resolved, That his family has lost a tender
and loving husband and father; the community a
valuable citizen, his friends a genial companion
and wise counsellor, and this board an active,
realous and efficient officer.
Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon
the minutes and a copy sent the afficied family,
with respectful assurance of earnest sympathy.
F. B. McGUIRE, President pro teim.
W. P. YOUNG, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE-A meeting of the minority STAIN. NORTH-A meeting to the minority stockholders of the City & Suburban Hallway Co. of Washington, will be held at the office of Bloomer, Ploulke & Co., LEII F st. rw., MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 85, 1901, AT SO'CLOCK, JOHN F, SHEA, C. P. WILLIAMS, D. M. NEWBOLD, STEPHEN GATTI.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART will reopen to the public on week days on Tuesday,
October 7, 1991. F. B. McGu're, Director.

CHURCH NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—AGNES HEUSTED vs. GEORGE W. HEUSTED. Equity No. 2020X. Docket No. 6.
On motion of the petitioner, by James K. Redington, her solicitor, it is, this 207H DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1801, ordered that the detendant, George W. Heusted, cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this date; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

wise the cause will be preceded to default.

The object of this suit is a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony and the ground upon which such relief is sought is willful descrition and abandonment for the full and uninterrupted space of two years.

It is further ordered that this order shall be published once each week for three consecutive weeks, prior to such rule day, in the "Washington Law Reporter" and The Washington Times. By the Court (Seal.) E. F. BINGHAM, Chief Justice. A true Cory: Test:

# New Romance of the South. Georgetown University,

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Rev. JEROME DAUGHERTY, S. J., President Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Over one hundred professors and seven hundred students.

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Graduate School.

School of Medicine. Lectures will begin Monday, October 1, at 1:20 p. m. Examinations September 23. All exercises are now given during the day. This will enable students to avail themselves of the advantages of the laboratories, libraries, and hospital clinics of the city.

The University Hespital, now in fall operation, under the control of the faculty, will give ample facilities for instruction in ward classes.

Address for particulars the Dean, GEORGE M. SOBER, M. D., 200 H Street northwest. Office hours until 12 o'clock moon, 2:30 to 5 p. m. Tel. Main 622.

Dental Department.

Lectures will open Monday, October L. Catalogues and information may be obtained from the Dean, W. N. COGAN, D. D. S., 1744 M Street northwest.

### School of Law.

School of Law.

FACULTY.

HON. MARTIN F. MORRIS, LL. D.,
(Associate Justice, Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia),
Lecturer on Comparative Jurisprudence
HON. SETH SHEFARD, LL. D.,
(Associate Justice, Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia),
Lecturer on Constitutional Law, the Law of
Corporations, and Equity Jurisprudence.
HON. LOUIS E. McCOMAS, LL. B.,
(Late Associate Justice Supreme Court of the
District of Columbia),
Lecturer on the Law of Contracts and the Law
of Evidence.
HON. CHARLES C. COLE,
(Late Associate Justice Supreme Court of the
District of Columbia),
Professor in charge of Fourth Year Course, and
Lecturer on subjects included therein.
HON. HARRY M. CLARAUGH,
(Associate Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia),
Lecturer on Subjects included therein.
HON. HARRY M. CLARAUGH,
(Associate Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia),
Lecturer on Common Law Pleading and Practice,
GEORGE E, HAMILTON, LL. D.,
Dean of the Faculty and Lecturer on Testamentary Law.
REV. RENE HOLAIND, S. J.,
Lecturer on Natural Law.
TALLMADGE A. LAMBERT, LL. B.,
Lecturer on the Law of Personal Property.
D. W. BAKER, A. M., LL. M.,
Lecturer on the Law of Personal Property.
D. W. BAKER, A. M., LL. M.,
Judge of the Circuit Court and Lecturer on the
Law of Real Estate, Crimbial Law, and
Domestic Relations.
J. NOTA McGILL, Lin M.,
(Late Register of Wills for the District of
Columbia),
Lecturer on Probate Practice.

Court of Appeals: Hon. JOB BARNARD, and MESSRS. LEIGH ROBINSON and J. HOLDS-WORTH GORDON.
Examiners: MESSRS. J. ALTHEUS JOHNSON and HENRY W. SOHON.
Clerk of Courts: HARRY W. HODGET, LL. M. Quiz Masters: R. ROSS PERRY, Jr., A. M.;
LL. M., and E. RICHARD SHIPP, LL. M.,

SAMUEL M. YEATMAN, A. M., Secretary and Treasurer. The thirty-second annual session opens of Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 6:20 p. m., in the Law School Building, Nos. 506 and 506 R Street northwest, at which time announcements will be made for the ensuing term. All interested are cordially invited to be present.

The Secretary will, be at his office in the law building delily from 6 to 7 p. m., for information, enrollment, payment of fees, &c.

Students proposing to connect themselves with the school are carnestly requested to enroll before the opening night.

Post-Graduate Course The Fourth Year or Post-Graduate Course of he School of Law of Georgetown University will

The Fourth Year or Fost-Graduate Course of
the School of Law of Georgetown University will
be inaugurated on

TUESDAY EVENING.
THE 19TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1991.
AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

The Subjects and Lecturers in this course are:
HON. MARTIN F. MORRIS, LL. D.,
On the History of the Development of Law.
HON. HOLMES CONRAD,
Late Solicitor General of the United States,
On the History of English Law.
HON. SETH SHEPARD, LL. D.,
On the History of Constitutional Law and the
Foundations of Civil Liberty.
HON. ALBERT STICKNEY, LL. D.,
Of the New York Bur,
On the Lawyer and the State.
REV. RENE HOLAIND, S. J.,
On Natural Law and Canon Law.
MUNROR SMITH, LL. D.,
Professor in the School of Political Science of
Columbia University, New York City,
On Civil Law.
HON. LOUIS E. MCCOMAS, LL. D.,
In International Law and Foreign Relations of
the United States.

HON. LOUIS E. McCOMAS, LL. D.,
International Law and Foreign Relations of
the United States,
HON. GEORGE M. SHARP, LL. D.,
sociate Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City,
On the Law of Insurance,
HON. CHARLES C. COLE,
the Conflict of Laws, Railroad Accident Law,
Estoppel, and other subjects.
J. NOTA McGHLL, LL. M.,
On Patent Law,

J. NOTA Metaller, On Patent Law, GEORGE E. HAMILTON, LL. D., GEORGE E. HAMILTON, LL. D., GEORGE E. HAMILTON, LL. D.,
On Practice and Testamentary Law.
Lecturers upon Admirally and Maritime Law,
the Interstate Commerce Law, and Trusts and
Combinations will be announced hereafter.
In addition to the regular corps of lecturers,
men of distinguished ability and standing in
the profession will, from time to time, during
the year, lecture to the class upon subjects of
interest and importance.
Upon students successfully completing this
course, the Degree of Master of Laws will be
conferred; and students holding the Degree of
Master of Laws who attend the lectures and pass
a satisfactory examination upon the subjects included therein will receive an appropriate certificate or degree.

Circulars can be obtained at the book store of W. H. Morrison Sone, 1423 F Street northwest; Lowdermik & Co., 1424 F Street northwest, and John Byrne & Co., 1222 F Street northwest; Washington Law Book Co., 623 F Street, and at Washington Law Book Co., 523 F Street, northwest; W. S. Thompson's drug store, 763 15th Street northwest, or upon application to the under-signed. S. M. YEATMAN.

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